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# JET GAZETTE

**The Newspaper of the 141st Air Refueling Wing • WA ANG • Fairchild AFB  
Serving Air Guard Members and Their Families in Eastern Washington**

## Ten Years Ago . . .

## The Desert Storm Story of the 141st



*By Maj. Kay Steward*

*Information for this article was taken from the official wing history. All photos were taken by deployed members during Desert Storm and are a part of the wing photo archives.*

All across America the 10th anniversary of Desert Storm is something to remember fondly. Desert Storm was a time when Americans proudly flew the flag and tied yellow ribbons everywhere. A supportive nation watched the war unfold on television as military objectives were met over a brief period of time.

As National Guard members, we recall it as a time when the President called upon 12,500 Air Guard men and women and 62,000 Army National Guard soldiers for their contribution. The activation of the

National Guard gave the public and Guard members a new perspective. This was the fifth time in 50 years the National Guard was mobilized; first, for World War II, then the Korean War, the Berlin crisis, Vietnam and Desert Storm.

Involvement for the 141st Air Refueling Wing came early in the campaign. Three days after Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990, the 141st ARW wing commander, Brig. Gen. Denny Hague, was summoned to the command post to standby for a classified message. Immediately upon receiving it, he assembled the battle staff (as it was called then) and alerted the aircrew. The aircrew were asked to be available for 15-30 days and weren't told the details.

### Desert Storm

By the early hours of the following morning, August 6, four KC-135E's, aircrew and support personnel deployed to Forbes Field, Kansas, for a week and then to Carswell AFB, Texas, to pick up a WRSK (War Readiness Supply Kit). They flew on to Goose Bay, Labrador, to await diplomatic clearances. It was at Goose Bay that Gen. Hague, who deployed with the group, got the word to return to Fairchild — there was a concern for general officers enroute to the Persian Gulf. From Goose Bay they went on to Alconbury, England, where some of the aircraft were

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The *Jet Gazette* welcomes articles and ideas that will enhance the paper. If you have suggestions for features or specific articles, please contact the Public Affairs Office at 247-7041/7042 on UTA weekends, or your **Unit Public Affairs Representatives (UPAR):**

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#### 256th CBCS

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*Tent city at Cairo West Airport, Egypt*

further tasked to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to transport aircraft parts.

One aircraft from the unit flew to Loring AFB, Maine, where it was tasked to transport 50 bomb squadron personnel to Diego Garcia by way of Castle AFB, California. After a day's rest the same crew and aircraft continued to Kadena, Japan, and Elemendorf AFB, Alaska, finally returning home after traveling 40,000 miles in a week and a half.

### Two-week rotations

By the middle of September all tanker units were asked to participate in a rotation of unit aircraft, aircrew and support personnel. The 141st rotated aircrew two weeks at a time, six different times, up until December 19 when the unit was activated.

Colonel Walt Hodgen, who was the deputy commander of maintenance at that time, became the DCM at Jeddah for 60 days. Colonel Hodgen was responsible for 42 aircraft and had 500 active duty, Guard and Reserve personnel working for him. Heat and sand became major obstacles in the desert environment from a maintenance standpoint.

### Hometown media coverage

During the Desert Shield phase, the National Guard Bureau encouraged units to invite their local media to travel with their units to the Gulf. Four Spokane media representatives, two from KREM-TV and two from *The Spokesman-Review*, were accompanied by the state public affairs officer to Saudi Arabia aboard a tanker from the 141st. Pre-recorded sound broadcasts were made every day and telecast back home in Spokane on the evening news telling everyone in Spokane what was happening in the Gulf. Following the reporters' return to Spokane, a series of film clips were shown of local military members in the theater and a special Desert Storm series appeared in *The Spokesman-Review*.

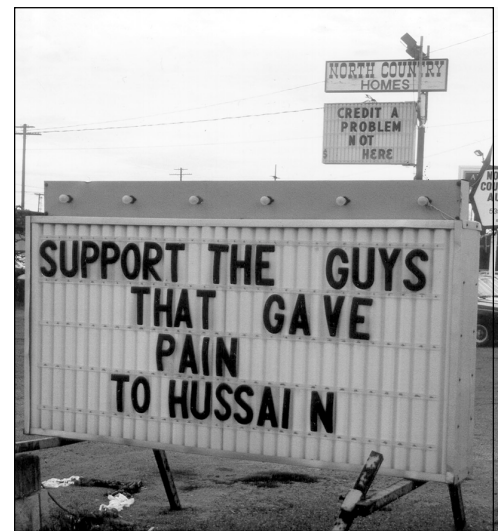
### Anticipation of a call up

In anticipation of an activation, MSgt. David Kopp was trying to think of a way to transport everyone's belongings overseas. He came up with the idea of building footlockers for each deployed member's belongings to make transporting easier. With assistance from maintenance, civil engineering and operations, 240 wooden footlockers measuring 18" x 20" x 39" were built over a 10-day period. By using a padlock each deployed member would have a secure area at their deployment site.

Last minute courses, to extremely attentive participants, were given in chemical warfare refresher training, buddy care and weapons training. The legal office and chaplains stood by for last minute concerns.

### The call up

On December 17 the official message came from SAC Headquarters announcing the execution of the presidential selective reserve call-up of the 141st ARW with specific UTC's tasked. Approximately 200 aircrew, maintenance and support personnel deployed on December 26, 28 and 29 in very cold and snowy weather on eight KC-135's from the 141st ARW. Wing personnel were sent to two



*A "sign" from the times*

locations, locations that couldn't be released until weeks after their arrivals. Known as FOL #1 and FOL #2, three aircraft and 70 people went to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and five aircraft and 135 people went to the Cairo West Airport, Egypt.

Once the Gulf War was imminent on January 17, 1991, more members of the 141st

The mission of the *Jet Gazette* is to effectively communicate events and information of the 141st Air Refueling Wing to unit members, their families and retirees and to recognize personal and unit achievements within the wing.



were activated. Twenty-two personnel from the Resource Management Squadron (Supply) went to Diego Garcia (FOL #3) and Guam (FOL #4). Nine members of the 141st Services Flight and 15 from the Security Police Flight were placed on active duty at Fairchild AFB. At the end of January, 13 personnel from the Security Police Flight deployed as an air base ground defense team to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (FOL #5). In February, 21 members of the Clinic deployed to various locations in CONUS. At the peak of Desert Storm, 307 members of the 141 ARW were deployed.

Members of the 141st who were sent to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, became part of the largest tanker task force ever assembled, with 101 tankers and a few B-52's. They were under command of the 1701st Strat Wing. According to aircrew from the 141st who were at Jeddah, they flew whatever aircraft was next in line. Many never flew Washington aircraft the entire time they were there. On the maintenance side, aircrew often observed that maintenance crews from the 141st would leave their jobs at the end of the day and run over to their own (Washington) planes to clean them up and look after them. Sometimes rivalries were known to erupt over the pride of maintenance personnel.

A typical mission for aircrew would be a four-ship cell refueling about 32 fighters. The KC-135's would take the fighters to the Iraqi border, drop them off, and circle until they returned. Aircrew felt the biggest day-to-day threat was mid-air collisions. Other fears were of terrorists or chemical attacks.

Those, whose destination was Cairo, came under the command of the 1706th Provisional Wing, made up of the 141st, the Guard unit from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the active duty Air Force. In contrast with those who deployed to Jeddah, where they stayed in hotel-style accommodations, those in Cairo stayed in a tent city. Up to 10 people stayed in each tent, with about 100 tents in the city. Meals were served in a mess tent. From the runway, the great pyramids could be seen.

## The air war began

As they settled in their tents in preparation of the air war to begin on January 17, the aircrew at Cairo were told that the Air Force tactics force expected to lose 10 percent of the tanker force during the first 48 hours of the war. They handled this prospect by getting everyone together and having open discussions about how they might have to deal with losing people they had known a long time. The group reaffirmed how all their past training had served them well and their role was proven successful. The

discussions eased their tensions, but on that first night of the war those who weren't scheduled to fly waited up and shook hands with those who went on that first mission, wishing them well.

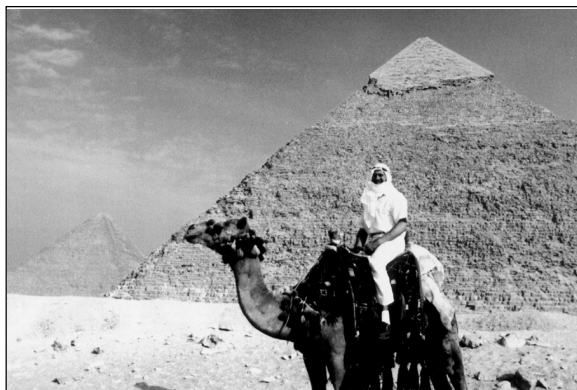
"Once we were over the shock of being separated from our families for up to 270 days, there was a willingness to do absolutely



*In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, aircrew posed in front of tanker with camel markings. Each camel represented a mission flown. From left, Lt. Col. Terry Pfaff, TSgt Dan Moriarty, Capt. Ed Jilek, Lt. Col. Jim McDevitt and Maj. Terry Sanchez.*

the best job we could do," said Col. James Wynne, 141st ARW wing commander, who deployed to Cairo West Airport during Desert Storm. "We saw, perhaps, a closer-knit, prouder unit. Finally, a greater chance to serve. (Until then) We had not been tested outside the ORI environment."

Ten years later, in retrospect, the call-up



*Who is that undercover aircrew?*

created a heightened sense of awareness given to the Family Support Program and to employers of traditional guard members, said Wynne. The impact during Desert Storm has prepared us to anticipate the needs for future call-ups such as for Allied Force in 1999 when the unit went to Hungary.

Two-thirds of the members of the 141st

supported the Gulf War by doing their regular jobs in their units and taking care of the families of deployed members. Here, at home, members of the 141st Civil Engineering Squadron created the "Gremlin Busters," a group of retired and current members who served as handymen to families. Fifty-four requests were attended to, from snow removal

to leaky wash machines and car trouble to clogged drains.

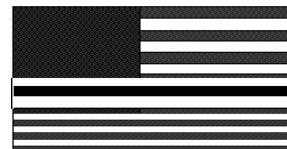
Six weeks into the air campaign, in late February, the ground war erupted. After only 100 hours of ground fighting, the war was abruptly over. Altogether, air refuelers had passed more than 200 million pounds of fuel into more than 14,000 coalition aircraft.

## Returning home

Thoughts quickly turned to returning home. All deployed members of the 141st had been federally activated for a period of up to six months. When the war ended months earlier than expected, everyone was eager to go home right away. But redeployment didn't happen as fast as expected. Those in Jeddah began returning in March, while those in Cairo were finally home by April 15. It was June before all those in the Security Police Squadron returned.

All members returned home as heroes. Enthusiastic, patriotic welcomes were the norm around the country and Spokane was no exception. Families, friends and media gathered at the hangars. Bold red, white and blue decorations dominated the groups. Local businesses supplied soft drinks, beer, snacks and yellow roses to each returning member. As a finale, the "Party to End All Parties" showing tribute and appreciation for those who served in Desert Storm was held in one of Fairchild's hangars at the end of the summer. B & B Distributors provided all food and beverages and Washington Water Power presented a patriotic slide show.

When the first unit members volunteered for Desert Shield, no one in the wing was here to remember the last call-up in 1950 when the unit was sent to Sheppard's Grove, England, to support the Korean War. In less than ten years after Desert Storm, the unit was called up again, this time to Hungary. Many of those who participated had the experience of Desert Storm behind them. One thing remains apparent: We consistently see how training on a day-to-day basis prepares the unit for the combat environment.



# Desert Storm hero joins 141st

*This article is reprinted from the Spring 1995 issue of the Jet Gazette.*

By (then) 1Lt Kay Steward

Former Desert Storm POW Capt. Dale Storr has joined the 141st ARW to return to his passion of flying.

After serving eight and a half years in the Air Force, Capt. Storr left in 1992. More and more of his duties were taking place behind a desk, so he got out of the active duty to return to flying. Since leaving the Air Force he has flown commercially for American Airlines.

In the summer of 1994 the Spokane native found a slot in the 141st. Training followed at Castle AFB, Calif., where he went through Combat Crew Training School for KC-135's. In the Air Force he was a T-33 instructor pilot prior to Desert Storm and then flew A-10's during the Gulf War.

For Storr, belonging to the 141st is like rejoining his alumni from the Shadle High School class of 1979. Former classmates of his include Jere Sullivan, Tom Fuher, Chris Norlund and Mimi Wainwright. He is also a graduate of Washington State University.

Talking about his ordeal as a POW appears to come as easy to him as any one of us talking about a deployment.

He had been in the Gulf since August 28, 1990. February 2, 1991, was just like any other typical day to him, flying missions into Kuwait and Iraq. It was the second mission, though, that will never be forgotten.

He was in the same target area as the first mission, strafing a truck park and climbing off the second pass when he got hit at about 10,000 feet. He stayed with the plane as long as possible to get it flying again. The antennas had been shot off his A-10 and he couldn't communicate back to his wing man, but he kept hearing his wing man yell at him to eject. His wing man never did see what hit him, the A-10 just started doing barrel rolls into the ground. His wing man had thought Storr died from whatever hit the plane.

"I probably stayed longer than I should," said Storr, who ejected just before hitting the ground. "When I ejected I went into the smoke and fireball of my own plane. For a moment I thought that I would survive the ejection, but burn up."

He was able to drift in his parachute and land about 200 feet from his burning plane. On his way down he could also see the damage he had inflicted on the nearby truck lot, noting that there was also significant secondary damage from the explosions. As he hit the ground he could see an Iraqi flatbed

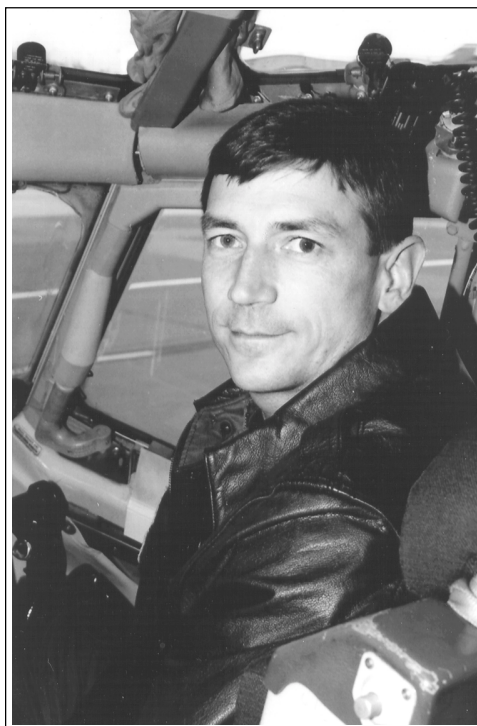


Photo by TSgt Bob Harris

*Dale Storr is now a major with the 116th Air Refueling Squadron, of the 141st Air Refueling Wing.*

truck with five or six soldiers driving toward him.

"I thought for sure they would kill me. They were going to be quite upset—I had just killed a bunch of their buddies," recalled Storr. "I tried to hide, but there wasn't even any brush. I had landed on a soft sand dune. My radio turned out to be a training radio, set on the wrong frequency. No one ever heard me. The Iraqi's approached cautiously, but with AK47's drawn. One got 10-15 feet from me when I decided to put my hands up. Then the rest jumped off the truck and came running."

The first thing they asked was whether I had any food. I reached in my pocket and pulled out some Life Savers. Later, they offered me one back.

An hour and a half later Storr was blindfolded and handcuffed. His captors delivered him to the Iraqi military where he went through a couple of tactical interrogations just like the ones he was put through at the Survival School at Fairchild AFB a few years earlier. That first day they also shaved his head for no apparent reason. They started with hand operated shears that got stuck in his hair. Out of frustration, his captors used a knife to finish the job. He recalls that a guard even laughed at his haircut.

He was then sent to Basra, which is just

north of Kuwait for another interrogation. This one was fairly easy — no blindfolds or gags.

During his captivity, Storr was shuffled around to five different prisons. After Basra, he was sent to Baghdad for another interrogation where he was handcuffed and blindfolded. The Iraqi's got pretty rough this time. Storr's nose was broken, an eardrum was ruptured, a shoulder was dislocated, and his right knee was banged up.

When he was finally allowed to go to the bathroom he ran into an English-speaking Iraqi medic who helped clean him. "He stuffed tissue up my nose to stop the bleeding and inserted his fingers to set my nose."

Three days later he was taken to a cell at the regional intelligent headquarters for the Ba'ath party, Saddam Hussein's political party. His cell for the next three weeks had solid steel doors and frosted windows. The prisoners were given one meal a day consisting of pita bread and a cup of soup. Storr lost 30 pounds during his month-long ordeal. The prisoners referred to this prison as the "Baghdad Biltmore."

"On the night of February 23, the prison was bombed by our stealth fighters," said Storr. "I received minor injuries when part of my cell collapsed. All the other prisoners survived, but I think we killed most of the interrogators who had been in the basement. After the bombing, all the prisoners were loaded onto a bus that had no seats."

During the 45-minute ride they exchanged stories and memorized each others names. News correspondent Bob Simon kneeled next to Storr.

That night all 11 Americans were put together in one room. The British were kept together in a separate room. The company was short lived however, the following day they were back in solitary confinement in a new prison that they nicknamed "Joliet," after a regular civilian prison like the one in the Blue's Brothers' movie."

"Every day the guards would ask us our names and cell numbers," said Storr. "One day, in early March, after giving this information, the guard announced that we would be released as a POW in 15 minutes. My initial response was, 'yeah, right.'"

"Soon, though, we were brought yellow pajamas with the letters 'PW' printed on them. This was my first change of clothes since being captured a month before. I had worn the same dirty flight suit the entire month. We were then loaded on a bus. Once on the bus, the guards sprayed us down with perfume. None of us had been given the opportunity to bathe during our captivity," said Storr.

The guards turned the prisoners over to the International Red Cross in Baghdad. They put

*Continued on page 5*



# A Decade later: Kuwait free, Iraq isolated

By Linda D. Kozaryn, Defense Press Service

WASHINGTON— Nearly a decade after Operation Desert Storm, the fight against Iraqi aggressions not over, but defense officials say U.S. and coalition forces have successfully contained Saddam Hussein and maintained stability in the region.

The situation in Kuwait and Iraq today highlight the fundamental accomplishment of the past decade, according to Pentagon spokesman Ken Bacon. "Kuwait is free. It's rebuilt. It has a thriving economy," he said. "Iraq is contained. It has a broken economy. It is an isolated state."

Although Hussein persists in violating no-fly zones and other U.N. sanctions, Pentagon officials say military efforts to contain Iraqi aggression have been successful. Each day, U.S. and coalition air forces patrol U.N.-mandated no-fly zones over north and south Iraq.

U.S. pilots have flown more than 200,000 sorties since Operation Southern Watch began in August 1992 and more than 32,400 patrolling the southern no-fly zone since Operation Desert Fox in 1998. U.S. fighters have flown more than 16,000 sorties over northern Iraq since Operation Northern Watch began in January 1997.

Coalition pilots act only in self-defense, responding to Iraqi threats, defense officials said. If Iraq were to cease its threats, coalition strikes would cease as well. U.S. officials estimate the strikes have degraded Iraq's air defense system by about 30 percent.

## Desert Storm hero - contin. from pg. 4

them in a banquet room in a hotel. The Red Cross had no power in Baghdad, but were able to obtain a generator to heat some water for bathing and got them some food.

"I started talking to some Brit's and with all the excitement I only got two hours of sleep that night."

"We got on a Swedish PC-9, a big Red Cross plane, to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where there were transport planes waiting with General Schwartzkoff," said Storr.

Once the POW's were back in the United States, they were finally reunited with their families. After getting checked over at the hospital at Andrews AFB, they got to go home.

Storr was given 30 days of convalescent leave to put some weight back on. Only two weeks later he flew to England AFB, LA, to meet back with his unit. Thirty-four days after getting home, he flew again. "It was great. I couldn't wait."

"The experience causes you to reprioritize your life. Family and friends are the most important," said Storr.

Coalition naval forces enforcing U.N. embargoes on oil and technology have stepped up maritime intercept operations in the Persian Gulf in response to increased smuggling activity. DoD officials say coalition forces query all ships sailing north of the 29th parallel.

Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait Aug. 2, 1990, taking control of nearly a quarter of the world's oil supply. The U.N. Security Council condemned the invasion and set a deadline for Iraq's withdrawal—Jan. 15, 1991.

When Iraq held firm and the deadline passed, the United States and its allies united to drive them out, gathering a force of about 500,000 troops, 3,400 tanks, 3,700 artillery, 4,000 armored personnel carriers, 2,000 helicopters and 2,600 aircraft.

On Jan. 16, coalition forces launched 38 days of continuous air attacks. Ground operations began Feb. 24. After only four days of ground combat, President George Bush called a cease-fire on Feb. 27. The Gulf War was over.

U.S. officials estimate more than 100,000 Iraqi soldiers died, and 300,000 were wounded. The United States suffered 148 killed in action, 121 killed in nonhostile actions and 458 wounded. Tens of thousands more U.S. troops would later report adverse health effects that have come to be known as Gulf War illness.



**One member of the 141st Security Police Forces, then-TSgt. Michael Brickert, (above right in photo) served as a body guard for active duty Maj. Gen. Glenn Profitt during Desert Storm. They struck up a kinship, with Brickert helping the general set up a diet and exercise program where he shed 30 pounds. After the Gulf War they maintained contact, with Profitt often visiting Washington state. When the general was tragically killed with seven others in a plane crash in 1995, Brickert was personally asked by Profitt's widow to be a pall bearer and present the flag to her at the funeral in Arlington National Cemetery.**

## Gulf War Timeline

Defense Press Service

- Aug. 2, 1990 - Iraq invades Kuwait
- Aug. 7- Operation Desert Shield begins and first U.S. Forces arrive in Saudi Arabia
- Aug. 12- First Operation Desert Shield-related U.S. death
- Aug. 22- President George Bush authorizes first call-up of selected reservists to active duty for 90 days by executive order (call-up widened in subsequent authorizations; period of service extended to 180 days)
- Jan. 17, 1991- Operation Desert Storm and air war phase begins at 3 a.m.
  - Iraq attacked Israel with seven Scuds
  - U.S. Patriot missile successfully intercepts first Scud, over Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.
- Jan. 18- President Bush authorizes call-up of up to 1 million National Guardsmen and Reservist for up to two years.
- Jan. 19- DoD announces deployment of Europe-based Patriot missiles to Israel.
- Jan. 25- Iraq creates massive oil slick in Gulf.
- Jan. 29- Iraqis attack Khafji, Saudi Arabia.
- Jan. 31- Iraq captures first U.S. POW
- Feb. 21- Award of the National Defense Service Medal authorized.
- Feb. 23- Iraqis ignite 700 oil wells in Kuwait.
- Feb. 24- Allied ground assault begins at 4 a.m.
- Feb. 25- Iraqi Scud destroys U.S. barracks in Dhahran, killing 28 U.S. soldiers.
- Feb. 28- Cessation of hostilities declared at 8:01 a.m.
- March 1- Cease-fire terms negotiated in Safwan, Iraq.
- March 13- Award of Southwest Asia Service medal authorized.
- March 17- DoD announces first troop redeployment home.
- April 5- President Bush announces U.S. relief supply airdrops to Kurdish refugees in Turkey and northern Iraq.
- April 6 - Iraq officially accepts cease-fire terms
- April 7- U.S. transports delivers 72,000 lbs. of supplies in first six Operation Provide Comfort missions.
- April 11- Cease-fire takes effect.
- April 20- Construction of first Provide Comfort tent city begins near Zakhu, Iraq.
- June 7- U.N. commission assumes responsibility for Kurdish refugees.

# Out with the old, in with the new



By SSgt. Wes Walton



Photos by TSgt Bob Harris

*Above: The newly-constructed Richmond Road runs behind the wing building. Upper right: The corner of Wainwright Blvd. and Grant Rd. just prior to the ground breaking of the new composite support facility.*

*Below: Former band commanders, retired Lt. Col. William Maxson and Col. Michael Delaney joined the current commander, 2Lt. Jim Phillips, and CMSgt. Tom Schager and SMSgt. Dave Rapp at the onset of the construction.*



If you like a change of scenery you won't have to go far from the 141st Air Refueling Wing. Old buildings are being torn down and construction of new buildings and roads are in progress.

Two of the newest buildings, where the foundation has already been poured and framing has begun, are the civil engineering maintenance facility and the composite support facility. The civil engineering maintenance facility is on the corner of El Paso and Graham Roads and the composite support facility is located on Grant and Wainwright Blvd. The civil engineering facility will be 18,000 square feet and the composite support facility 22,000 square feet. The cost to construct these two facilities is \$7 million and the projected completion date is November 2001.

Another new building, also on Grant Rd., will be the new

band facility. The new 7,000 square foot building is located behind the old band building and costs \$1.2 million.

Pending congressional approval, a new logistics support facility will also be built behind the wing building. The largest of the new facilities, at 44,000 square feet, it will include the logistics group command staff, supply, special assets and war reserve material storage.

The construction of Richmond Rd. is another recent project. The 2,062 linear-foot road behind the wing building was constructed to divert traffic away from the four business buildings —wing, operations, vehicle maintenance and the clinic. New pavement and parking lots around the flight line will also be added to prevent foreign object damage problems. Another future project will be to improve the static display site around the F-102 to include a memorial for the aircrew lost at Geilenkirchen AB, Germany.

The priority and proposal for new buildings is handled semi-annually by the base facility board consisting of commanders from both the 92nd ARW and the 141st ARW. The 141st Civil Engineering Squadron manages the construction contracts and provides maintenance to the new facilities once completed.

## Chiefs' Conference

The annual statewide Chiefs' Conference was held Oct 27-28 in building 2001D. Hosted by the 141st Services Flight and the 141st Communications Flight, 36 chief master sergeants attended.

Topics of discussion centered around retention, expectations, leadership and affirming the role of a chief in the Washington Air National Guard.

The 141st Services Flight even demonstrated their superb culinary skills, serving the chiefs in high style, meals that "couldn't have been better."

Photo By TSgt. Bob Harris



## Promotions

### CM Sgt

Duane K. Battien 141 MXS  
Peter R. Thompson 242 CBCS

### SMSgt

Billy R. Bowen 141 MDS  
Elmer K. Davis 256 CCS  
Lynn R. Holbert 141 SVF  
Roy L. Olsen 141 CES

### MSgt

Kjell P. Anderson 141 MXS  
Kenneth D. Werner 141 ARW  
James D. Clements III 141 MDS  
Lindsay D. Garvin 256 CCS  
James S. Larkins Jr. 141 LS

### TSgt

Mitchell W. Bergman 141 SVF  
Connie S. Block 141 CF  
Thomas P. Neese 141 AGS  
Robert N. Wolfe 141 AGS  
Yvonne J. Kriger 141 ARW  
Jo E. Epperson 116 ARS

### SSgt

Christopher J. Thomason 141 MXS  
Jeremy S. Larson 116 ARS

### SrA

Timothy W. Ridnour 141 MXS  
Brandon L. Turner 141 AGS  
Chrystopher D. Johnson 242 CBCS

## New Members

### October

SSgt Yvonne Kriger 141 ARW  
SrA Ricky Fried 141 MDS  
SSgt Dean Hayden 141 MDS  
SrA Michelle Paperini 141 MSF  
SSgt Scott Proost 242 CBCS  
SSgt Carlos Sanchez 242 CBCS

### November

A1C Angela Pflugrath 141 CES  
SSgt Cyril Frantilla 141 CF  
SSgt Michelle Harris 141 CF  
SrA Aaron Frederick 141 LS  
A1C Joshua Roberson 141 MXS  
A1C Harold Woinowsky 141 MXS  
SSgt Charles Snyder 256 CBCS  
A1C Jessica Starring 256 CBCS

## Position Changes

**Lt. Col. Robert Lewis has been selected as the new Support Group Commander and Lt. Col. Ken Smith has been selected as the new Logistics Group Commander.**

## Retirements

### November

MSgt John W. Ahrens 242 CBCS  
MSgt Sherrene Therens 141 LSF  
TSgt Ronald W. Long 256 CBCS  
TSgt Marcus Finley 141 AGS

### December

MSgt Time Reinbolt 141 MSF  
MSgt Steven G. Nolting 141 MXS  
TSgt Dale L. Ross 141 SFS  
MSgt Lloyd L. Tripp 141 LSF  
TSgt Henry M. Hudson 141 CES



### In Memory

Retired Chaplain Major James D. Nelson S. J. passed away November 24, 2000. He served as chaplain for the unit in the 1960s and '70s.

## News Briefs

### Outstanding Airmen

Congratulations to the Outstanding Airmen of the Year. SrA Angela Clarkson from the 116 ARS, TSgt Chris Walker of the 560th AF Band and MSgt Tim Flock of the 116 ARS were selected. They will be representing our unit at the state level and will be competing against other services for the city of Spokane's titles.

### Scholarships for Dependents

The Defense Commissary Agency and Fisher House Foundation Inc. are awarding over \$400,000 in scholarship money to high school dependents of active duty, Guard, Reserve and retired military. Students must have a 3.0 GPA and must write a short essay on "What Being a Military Dependent Means to Me." The deadline is Feb. 15. Applications and instructions are available at your local commissary or visit their web site at [www.commissaries.com](http://www.commissaries.com).

### TRICARE: New Program

Beginning February 1, 2001, the new TRICARE Dental Program is available to all members of the Air National Guard and their families. Members must have 12 months retainability to be eligible. The family rate does not include the sponsor. Sponsor rate is separate. If you are a traditional guard member, to include technician, and you go on active duty for 30 days or more the system should automatically upgrade you if you are already enrolled in the TRICARE Dental Plan and you will receive the reduced active duty premium. To receive coverage at the start of the program, new enrollments must be received by January 20, 2001. For more information and to enroll call 1-888-622-2256 or visit their web site at [www.ucci.com](http://www.ucci.com).

### UETMS Wanted

Unit Education and Training Managers are needed in each unit. This person monitors the progress of each unit member in upgrade (3, 5 or 7-level) training, assists supervisors with conducting and documenting training and communicates with the commander to keep them up-to-date on the training status of their units. Oral and written documentation needs to be made.

Training status can make a difference between who goes on annual training missions and who stays. UETMs guide, persuade, counsel, advise, assist, educate and instruct trainees, trainers, supervisors and commanders to create an effective and timely training program in support of the unit's mission.

If you would like to be a part of this challenging and rewarding team, contact SMSgt Denise Ebbighausen at 247-7072. Eligible members must have a 5-level (in any AFSC) and a minimum ASVAB general score of 56. Interested individuals should also be a self-motivator, have good oral and written communication skills and the ability to work effectively with others.

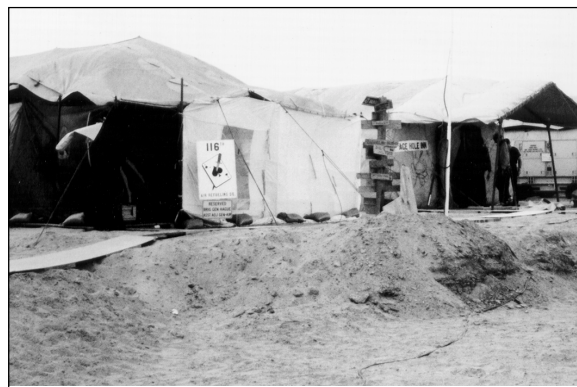
### Doing any annual training soon?

A fact about orders: Did you know that it is your responsibility, as the member, to turn in your orders request prior to the date of duty? It is a good idea to get your request turned in to your supervisor at least 5 days (preferably 2 weeks) prior to the start date of the duty. The reason for this is that it needs to go through your supervisor/commander, the unit resource advisor and the orders certifier prior to the orders being published. Use 141 ARW Form 28 to request TDY orders, 141 ARW 38 for home station orders or form 39 for change of orders. Form more info please call MSgt. Sheri Potts.



## Scenes from the desert

*Below:* Could they be aircrew from the 116th ARS returning home from Desert Storm incognito? *Upper right:* Lt. Col. Steve Gural (now retired) with his mode of transportation in Egypt. *Lower right:* Tent city accommodations at Cairo West.



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